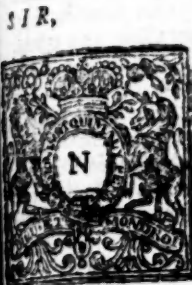


# The Daily Gazetteer.

TUESDAY, FEBRUARY 6 1799

No 1130.

To the DAILY GAZETTEER.



SIR, Feb. 3.

NOTHING can more expose the Malecontent Writers to the Contempt of the wise and unprejudiced Part of the Nation, than the ridiculous Measures they frequently take, to promote Disaffection to the Government, and the numerous Absurdities they advance, in order to raise a Spirit of Apprehension and Jealousy among the People! And their failing of Success is to be ascribed to the Despair which is natural in Men possessed of a common Share of Modesty and Understanding, that they are so attached to the Methods at first resolved upon to involve the Nation in Confusion, that those Principles for which they have been despised as often as they have advanced them, they are weak enough to advance again.

THE Name of a Standing Army has something in it so incompatible with what these Writers term Liberty, that we need not be surprised to find it annually occurred to: And it is no wonder to hear Men, who centre their Hopes in irritating the Populace against their Superiors, complain of any Restriction, however necessary, to their factious Designs. Had the established Government no other Protection to rely upon, than what would be approved by its Enemies, there is too much Room to suppose it would be left destitute of any: For such is the Weakness of human Nature, that where the greatest Friends of Liberty that ever breath'd, have depended wholly upon the vulgar Judgment for the Security and Protection they merited against those they opposed in Behalf of their Country, they have often fallen Victims to the Men they were venturing their Lives and Fortunes to serve.

THE Malecontents are very sensible, that the Ignorance of one Part of their Adherents, and the Prejudice and Ambition of the other, are the only Foundations upon which they can expect to raise a Superstructure to their own Interests: And it being universally allowed, that Mankind are far more inclinable to blame than to approve; were it always in the Power of a Faction to prejudice the People against their Governors, and out of the Power of the Governors to defend themselves, there is no doubt but Clamour and Falshood would sooner prevail than Reason and Truth; since in little Minds there is a Narrowness of Soul that never fails to approve of those who find Fault with such as by Birth or Acquirements are placed above them. Against such Inconveniences it is the Practice and Duty of every Government to guard, lest by the Craft and evil Intentions of a few, many may unwarily become Sharers of the Guilt they would never incur, were it not for the Arts made use of to deceive them, by Men who endeavour to make them serve only as Steps to their own Ambition, and who, when they had an Opportunity of appearing in their own proper Colours, expressed that Contempt of the People, and of a popular Judgment, which was never yet shewn by the Friends of a free Constitution, or the Protestant Interest of these Realms. For they cannot suppose we have yet forgot the Use made of some of the national Troops against the People about Twenty-six Years ago; and the unprecedented Measures then taken to establish a civil (if I may be allowed the Phrase) as well as a military Force in this Kingdom. In the Corporation where I then resided, I remember that all Officers of the Revenue, who were suspected of being Friends to the Principles of Liberty, or, in other Words, to the Doctrines of the Whigs, were removed, and succeeded by a Set of Men who breath'd nothing but the unlimited Power of the Royal Prerogative, and the indispensable Obedience due from the Subject, at all Events.

MR. D'ANVERS, and Mr. Common Sense, have lately taken every Opportunity to acquaint the World that they act in concert, and whatever either of them thinks fit to assert, the other is sure to approve; so that there is no Room to suppose their Agreement in any Subject accidental, but design'd: Whence their

entertaining the Publick To-day with two long and heavy Complaints of the Support of a military Force within these Kingdoms, seems purposely calculated to make the People think their Danger the more imminent, when echoed at the same Time from each of those Writers, who take such Pains to be esteem'd the Watchmen of the Commonwealth. The Subject of both these Papers is the same, viz. The Danger arising from the Support of Troops in a free State, in a Time of Peace, and the numerous Hardships brought upon a Country, by the erecting of BARRACKS, to free the People from the Inconveniencies which attend the quartering Soldiers in their own Families.

MR. D'ANVERS begins with telling us, that 'A numerous Standing Army (to indulge that favourite Term) cannot possibly be of more than three Uses; that is, to protect the People against their Foreign Enemies, to quell domestic Insurrections, or to introduce and support an arbitrary Government.'

As to the first, no body can pretend that our present Army hath been of any use to us for twenty Years past. Yes, Caleb, many will not only pretend, but assert, from Reason and Experience, that the Forces maintain'd in Great Britain the last twenty Years, have been both necessary and useful in several Instances: For he must form a very strange Idea of the Intent of an Army, who measures the Service they are of only by the Blood they spill. Had this Nation been destitute of a Land Force for the Space of Time this Writer mentions, it is more than probable our Councils would have been attended with many Difficulties which our being known to be in an immediate Posture of Defence avoided. Besides, it is universally allowed to be the Interest of every State, to have a Regard to the Situation of the neighbouring Powers, and the Number of Forces supported by each. In this View, tho' Great Britain be an Island, there was yet an indisputable Necessity upon her to maintain a Number of regular Troops sufficient to repel any Attempt made to her Prejudice, upon ourselves or others; and, with regard to our Allies, how would it be possible to make good our Engagements with them, were we without any other Troops than what we could gather together after Knowledge of their being wanted; would this be agreeable to Reason, or any other Common Sense than Mr. D'ANVERS's Colleague? Would our being without an armed Force at Home, tend to facilitate the Redress of Grievances Abroad, or to support the Regard due to the British Throne? And tho' we are not at present under any Apprehension of an Invasion from any foreign Power, it would be much more practicable were we once known to be destitute of any other Defence against our Enemies, than such as could be raised on the Sight of their Ships; in which Case, 'tis probable, our new raised Soldiers, or Soldierets, as they might well enough be called, would have Occasion to Face an Enemy inured to Discipline, before they knew how to handle their Arms!

SECONDLY, says Caleb, by domestic Insurrections, I do not mean every little Riot or Tumult which does not arise from any PARTICULAR Disaffection to his Majesty, and might be EASILY suppressed by the civil Magistrate, but a general Rebellion or Insurrection, which is manifestly designed to subvert our Laws, Religion and Liberties.

Is an Army be necessary to quell a domestic Insurrection, as Mr. D'ANVERS is pleas'd to allow, it is undoubtedly necessary to have a Body of disciplin'd Forces always in Readiness to quell the first Appearances of such general Rebellions against our Liberties, which seldom can in the Beginning be esteemed more than little Tumults; and were the Suppression of these little Riots left to the Civil Magistrate, it is to be feared that his Authority would seldom be enough to restrain the Outrages of such small Risings; for his Assistance consisting only of a few Men, who are under no absolute Necessity of risking their own Lives in Defence of their Fellow Subjects, who probably might be unable to be of much Service, and, perhaps, from private Motives, unwilling to be of any, -- with such Aid how impracticable it would be to protect the valuable Part of the People from the Insults of the Abandoned and Depraved, the Resolute and the Desperate, any Man is a sufficient Judge, who has

been a Spectator of the small Use they are of on Occasions where there is not any of that Fury which animates those who openly throw off Regard for the Laws, and violate the Peace of their Country; a large Number of these Civil Officers being frequently found insufficient to protect a Wretch who is suffering the SENTENCE of the Law in the Pillory, from those Insults and Cruelties which are open Violations of our Laws; nay, on some of these Occasions they have been found unable to prevent even Murder itself in the Face of open Day! Were the Government wholly without any other Defence against the Designs of its domestic Enemies, and some Enemies the best of Governments must expect, the giddy Mob, ever prone to listen to any Cry against their Superiors, might be led to the most violent Outrages by the Clamour of any designing, ambitious Man, whose Designs will naturally lead him to swell the Authority of those he wants to employ in his own Drudgery, and to depreciate the Merit of such as enjoy that Honour and Trust to which himself is aspiring: -- And there is the greatest Reason to suppose, that the frequent Insurrections and Tumults, the Family Contentions and Party Skirmishes which fill'd this Land for many Ages, would have been frequently, if not always, prevented, had the Government been possessed of Force sufficient to protect one Part of its Subjects from the Insults of the other: The Want of such a Force was severely witnessed by our Forefathers; and the Benefits arising from keeping a Number of regular Troops in Readiness to prevent Insults from Abroad, and Tumults and Insurrections at Home, have, within the Space of Twenty Years, been experienced often enough to convince all who are Friends to the Peace and Tranquillity of this Nation, how far preferable a small Army, under necessary Discipline, is to a numerous Herd of Men drawn together and made Soldiers in an Hour's Warning: And tho' Mr. D'ANVERS will, I doubt not, term the Risings to which I allude, little Riots, I am persuaded 'tis to the Interposition of the Regular Forces of the Nation, he attributes the Misfortune to him and his Friends, of their not becoming GREAT and GENERAL ones; since he is very sensible that the most fatal Insurrection that ever ruin'd any Government, was at first begun by five or six resolute Vagrants: And no Man in his Senses will offer to say, where many of these little Tumults in the West, upon our Sea Coasts, and in this Metropolis, would have ended, had the Nation been destitute of Regular Arm'd Force; it being notorious to every Body, that the Number of Troops now supposed in the Publick Service, are intended only to be of Use in Cases of this Nature, where the People stand in need of their Assistance; for should there ever come a Time when the People divided themselves from the Government, our present Army would avail little when opposed by the general Voice of the Land, and esteemed Enemies wherever they came. Whence it is plainly the Interest of the People, as well as of the Government, to maintain such a Number of Forces in their Service, as may protect them from the Danger of their Foreign and Domestic Enemies, and restrain any Attempts made to involve them in Confusion, without their being called from their several Employments on every little Disturbance occasioned by the seditious Intrigues of some, and Folly of others of their Fellow Subjects; and that this only has been the Use of the Army for the Space Mr. D'ANVERS names, cannot be deny'd even by himself, notwithstanding the many trifling Fallacies he uses to deceive his Readers. This Insinuation of our Army being used to Awa the Freedom of Elections being ridiculous, until he tells us of some one Election where a Soldier was placed at each Voter's Shoulder, to ram his Bayonet down the Throat which spoke not the Name directed: This would be awing Elections, indeed! but where the Electors are FREE to vote for whom THEY please, it can be no Invasion of their Liberty to have a small Party of Soldiers within Call, should the Heat of the Disappointed Party prompt them to insult those they could not out-vote, which has been done too often upon such Occasions: -- And his mention of the so often repeated Complaint of the Appearance of half a Score Soldiers to prevent Mischiefs, from the Confusion occasioned by the Appearance of the French Comedians in the Haymarket, betrays such a Desire to complain, and such a Want of proper Cause for Complaint.





Complaint, as must at once demonstrate the Iniquity of his Intentions, and the Use and Expediency of those Troops he would have esteemed a Burden upon, while they are no other than the Servants of the People.

Thus much I thought necessary to say upon the two first Heads of Mr. D'Anvers's *Invective against the Army*; his Third, with his farther Remarks, and those of Mr. Common Sense upon BARRACKS, &c. shall be the Subject of the next Letter from,

S I R,  
Your humble Servant,  
ALG. SIDNEY.

Yesterday arrived a Mail from France with the Paris Letter of Wednesday last, and therein the following Advices.

THE Letters of the 28th ult. N. S. from Genoa say, that the last Convoy which sailed from Antibes, had the Misfortune to be dispersed a second Time by a violent Storm that happened on the 15th, after having set sail for Calvi and Ajaccio; that several were returned to San Fiorenzo, but 6 of them were missing, whereof three that had 12 Companies put into Leghorn, after having suffered very much; that another Ship which had 3 Companies on board, with all the Commission Officers, ran ashore at Vado, from whence they all got by Land to Leghorn, where they found all the Favour and Assistance possible: That the News of what happened to the two Tartans that were run ashore near the Red Island, in the first Storm, is confirmed, and 'tis positively said, that a Captain, and 130 Soldiers, that got to Land, were surrounded by 4 or 500 of the Rebels, who, after some Resistance, took and stripp'd them quite naked; and after other ill Usage of them, 'tis said they would have murder'd every Man of them, if some of the Country People had not adber'd to the Commissioners, and the Consul of Calvi, who, by a Distribution of Money, saved their Lives: That the Count de Boissieux has dismiss'd the Canon Orticoni, and the two other Deputies that were with him, declaring at the same Time, that since the Treaty which was made for the Pacification of the Corsicans was abolished, the King had the Goodness to let them go where they thought fit. They add, that the barbarous Wretches above-mentioned, seized the two Tartans, and destroy'd them for the Sake of the Iron on board, and then burnt the rest. 'Tis now supposed that nothing more will be done in that Island till a sufficient Reinforcement arrives, the Troops already there being hardly sufficient to guard the Places.

They write from Havre de Grace, that 12 or 1300 dead Bodies have been found floating upon that Coast, supposed to have been cast away by the late Storms.

#### I R E L A N D.

Dublin, Jan 30. Last Sunday Morning between 6 and 7 o'Clock, a dreadful Fire broke out in the House of Mr. Lawrence Saul, a Grocer in Fishamble-Street, which burnt all his Liquors, Groceries, Books of his Accounts, and Household Goods; the People were forced to leap out of the Windows naked to save their Lives, and were scorched and very much hurt, particularly Mr. Saul's Father, aged 76. The Flames were very violent, and got into the two adjoining Houses, but were happily extinguished by the ready Assistance of the Firemen, and Engines, to the inexpressible Joy of the Neighbourhood, who were in great Distress.

Last Thursday died at Rathfarnham, the Hon. Lieutenant Colonel Fountain, of the Hon. Colonel Onslow's Regiment of Foot. He was a Gentleman of an excellent Character, and a good Officer, which makes his Death much lamented.

Bryan Hunt, who was concerned in the Murder of Lieutenant Hume, was taken at Ballyward, in the Mountains of the County of Wicklow, near Blessington, last Sunday Morning, by Mr Fitzgerald, and several other Gentlemen of the Queen's County, and carried to the Gaol of Maryborough. It is to be hoped the other Murderers will soon be taken.

#### F O R E I G N P O R T S.

Leghorn, Jan 26. N. S. On the 24th, came in the Mary, Grace, from Nanto; the Jennet, MacLish, from Dunbar; and the Mary, Gordon, from Cork. On the 14th, sailed the Reny, Gale, for Naples: On the 17th, the Seafare, Sheets, for the Levant: On the 21st, the Leghorn, Werry, for Naples: On the 22d, the Mary, Perkins, for Smyrna; the Speedwell, Harvey, for Palermo; the Philippa, Nicholls, for Majorca: On the 23d, the Tower, Wingfield, for Cagliari; the Fame, Weston, for Cortano: On the 24th, the Halls, Marett, for London.

#### H O M E P O R T S.

Leith, Jan 26. Arrived a Dogger from Hamburg for Oysters. Sailed the Isabel and May, John Haxton, for London.

Joseph Pringle, Boy of a Newcastle Vessel, was lost going aboard of the same in the Harbour.

Since our last, came in Richard Jerment from London.

Bristol, Jan 26. Came in since the 20th Instant, the St. Joseph, ---, from Bilbao; the Worsley, Law, from Jamaica; the Squirrel, Willoughby, from Lisbon; the Sulanna, ---, from Seville; the Diligence, ---, from Cork; the Elizabeth, Weston, from Cadiz; and the Malaga Snow, ---, from Cadiz.

Arrived at Carolina, the Squirrel, ---, from Africa; the Glasgow, Warden, from Antigua; the Mary, Webber, from Topsham; and the Heylyn, Dick, from Bristol. At Belfast, the Prince Frederick, Neallson, from New York. At Antigua, the Ann Galley, Hare, from Africa.

Came in the 27th Inst. the Sea-Horse, Reed, from the Canaries. Arrived at Bourdeaux the Industry, Rosi; the Fanny Snow, Banfield, from hence; and the Neptune, ---, from Watchet: At Waterford, the Mary Hope, Warren, from hence.

Cowes, Feb 3. A Calm. On the 1st, came in the Owners Goodwill, Perry, from Dover for Rouen; and the Pomeroy, Fitchett, from Havre de Grace for Portsmouth, which last sailed again the same Day. On the 2d, sailed the Hamburg Merchant, Manstone, of and for Bristol, from Bremen; the London Merchant, Hill, for Dublin; the Stanton, Charnock, for Morlaix and Virginia, both of and from London; the Owners Goodwill, Perry, from Dover; the Rainbow, Eley, from Cowes, both for Rouen; the Rebecca, Quea, from Limington for Cherburgh; and the Mary, St. Loc, of this Place, for Havre de Grace; this Day came in the Robert of Leith, Allison, from North Yarmouth for Bilbao.

Pool, Feb 3. Since my last sailed from hence the Whatley of this Port, bound for South Carolina. Passed by the Morning Star, Olive, from Seville for London. Came in the Mary, Seagar, from Xijon.

Portsmouth, Feb 4. Since my last came in the Ann Sloop, Sexton, from Havre de Grace; the Sarah Brig. Kidd, from Wisbech; and the Pomeroy Sloop, Fitchett, from Roan, last from Cowes. Sailed the Happy Return, Guillaum; the Fortune Sloop, Dobert; the Prosperous Sloop, Beal; and the Coronation Sloop, Howard, all for Havre de Grace; and the Good Intent Sloop, Prouting, for Jersey.

No Alteration at Spithead since my last. Wind at N. W. blowing fresh.

Deal, Feb 4. Wind N. W. by N. blows hard. Most of the Ships that sailed Yesterday, are put back, the others remain. Came down the Britannia, Hutchinson, for Barbados; the Phoenix, White; the Restoration, Major, for Gibraltar; the Charming Molly, Powell, for Bourdeaux; the Samuel, Crockett, for ditto; the Christian, Anderson, for Marcellis; and the Loyal Judith, ---, for Lisbon; the Rapahannock, Wilcox; the Micajah and Philip, Waff, for Virginia; the Elizabeth, Richards, for Gibraltar; the Phoenix, Biggs, for Maryland. Arrived the Chester, Ince, from Lisbon for Hamburg.

Gravesend, Feb 2. Passed by the Duke of Richmond, Harding, from Rotterdam.

Gravesend, Feb 4. Passed by the Hopewell, Harvey, from Ostend; the Union, Clinkert, from Amsterdam.

#### L O N D O N.

The Week before last the Rev. Mr. Roger Barnston, Rector of St. Michael's in Chester, was install'd a Prebend of the Cathedral there, in the room of Dr. Arthur Fogg, deceased.

Last Friday se'night the Stables of Mr. Alderman Benger, in Trinity-Lane in that City, were burnt down.

On the 21st ult. died at Hereford, Thomas Delahay, Esq; in the 28th Year of his Age, much lamented.

They write from Norwich, that one Day last Week a Hog was brought thither from Wichingham in a Cart, which weigh'd 48 Stone, is about a Year and three Quarters old, has eat 12 Combs of Pease, besides other Things, is above 4 Foot high, and almost 10 Foot from the End of his Snout to the Tip of his Tail.

At a late very numerous General Board of Subscribers of the greatest Quality and Distinction, Trustees for the publick Infirmary in James-street, Westminster, it was resolved, by a considerable Majority, that no Person having the Venereal Disease shall be admitted into the said Infirmary.

Last Week William Middleton of the County of York, Esq; was married to the Hon. the Lady

Frances Clifford, Daughter to the Right Hon the Countess of Newburgh.

The Rev. Dr. Knatchbull, Brother to Sir William Knatchbull, Bart. is collated by the Lord Bishop of Durham, to a Prebendary in the Cathedral Church of Durham.

Days appointed for the Chester Circuit in Lent, 1738.

Mathew Skinner, Esq; Chief Justice,  
Richard Portinger, Esq;

Montgomeryshire, Saturday April 7, at Pool,  
Denbighshire, Friday 13, at Wrexham.

Flinthshire, Thursday 19, at Flint.  
Cheshire, Wednesday 25, at Chester.

Bank Stock 143 5-4ths. India 170 1-half. South Sea 102 without the Dividend. Old Annuity 113. New ditto 110 3-8ths. Three per Cent. 104 5-8ths. Seven per Cent. Loan 109 1-4th. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-8th to 1-4th. Royal Assurance 105 3-4ths. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 19 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 15 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, 2 l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. Premium. Salt Tallow 1-half to 2 1-half Prem. English Copper 3 l. 5 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Premium. Three per Cent. ditto 7-8ths to 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

To be Let, ready Furnished,

**WATLINGTON PARK**, in Oxfordshire, 7 1/2 Miles from Henley upon Thames, 3 from Berton, 12 from Oxford; and within an easy Days Journey from London, in a fine Sporting Country, the Park well stock'd with Deer: The Whole to be enter'd upon at Lady Day next.

Enquire of Mr. George Petre, at his House in Carey Street, near Lincoln's Inn.

#### Angelick Snuff.

THE most Noble COMPOSITION in the World, instantly removing all Manner of Disorders of the Head and Brain, easing the most excruciating Pain in a Moment, taking away all Swimming or Giddiness, proceeding from Vapours, or any other Cause; also Drowsiness, Sleepiness, and all other Lethargick Effects, perfectly curing Deafness to Admiration, and all Humours or Sores in the Eyes, wonderfully strengthening them when weak.

It certainly cures Catarrhs or Disfluxions of Rheum, and remedies the most grievous Tooth-ach in an Instant; is excellently beneficial in Apopleckic Fits, and Falling-Sickness, and assuredly prevents those Distempers; corroborates the Brain, comforts the Nerves, and revivifies the Spirits.

Its admirable Efficacy in all the above-mentioned Cures, has been experienced above a thousand Times, and very justly causes it to be esteem'd the most beneficial Snuff in the World, being good for all Sorts of Persons: And as most of the above-said Disorders are sudden, and the Remedy by this noble Angelick Snuff as speedy, no Family ought to be without it, nor ever will when they have once used it.

Price One Shilling a Paper, with Directions, and is to be had only at Jacob's Coffee-house against the Angel and Crown Tavern in Broad-street, behind the Royal-Exchange.

#### The only short and infallible Cure

for that reigning Disease the SCURVY, and all Scorbatic Humours, tho' arrived to the highest and most inveterate Degree, or ever so many Years standing, and that without any sensible Evacuation or the least Purging, which by an unaccountable Illness is generally advised, although always found rather to increase and confirm the Scurvy than cure it.

By the so much famed and most pleasant Chymical DROPS:

**WHICH**, without the least Trouble,

Confinement, or any Disorder whatever, do at once strike at the true Cause of the Scurvy, and entirely destroy it, and all Scorbatic Humours and Effects, Root and Branch, so as never to return again, as many Thousands of both Sexes have experienced, and as all who take them, in 3 Days time will be convinced, for they almost instantly alter the morbid State of the Juices, purify the Blood, sweeten all the Fluids, cleanse them from Impurities, and directly clear the whole Habit from all Spots, Blisters, black and blue Marks, Itchings, foul Eruptions, or Breakings out, Weakness of the Limbs, languid Heaviness of the whole Body, swelling Pains, Weakness of the Back, and all the vast Variety of Symptoms by which the Scurvy imitates and often lies concealed under the Appearance of the Rheumatism, and many other Distempers.

And for strengthening the Stomach, immediately creating a good Appetite, causing a regular and easy Digestion of Food, and removing all windy Effects and Disorders of the first Passages (wherein proceed Head-achs, Vapours and other Indispositions) no Bitters or any other Medicine upon Earth can compare with them, inasmuch that besides infallibly curing the Scurvy in all its Shapes and Appearances, they also assuredly and immediately cure the Green-Sickness in Virgins, Worms of all Kinds in young or old, and almost all other Chronic Diseases, (which are chiefly occasioned by Indigestion and stultum Crudities in the Stomach and Bowels) and consequently prevent Fevers, Agues, and other acute Illnesses.

They are wonderfully Cordial and Restorative, strengthen and enliven the whole Machine, and as soon as taken, make the Patient pleasantly Light, brisk and Vigorous to admiration, and are good for all Sorts of Persons, to preserve as well as to procure a sound and healthy State of Body.

But the great Reputation these so much fam'd and pleasant Chymical Drops have so universally gain'd among Persons of Esteem, for their suddenly and infallibly curing the Scurvy and all Scorbatic Humours, and other Chronic Diseases, in such an easy and agreeable Manner, have occasioned many to imitate them, for the sake of the name, and others under other Names: Be careful therefore not to be deceiv'd; but be sure to have the Right, which by the Author's special Appointment, are to be had only at the Gentlewoman's, at the Two Blue Posts, in Haydon-Ward, in the Mitre-nories. at 3 s. 6 d. a Bottle, with Directions.